

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FEBRUARY 7, 1908.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XII. NO. 2.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
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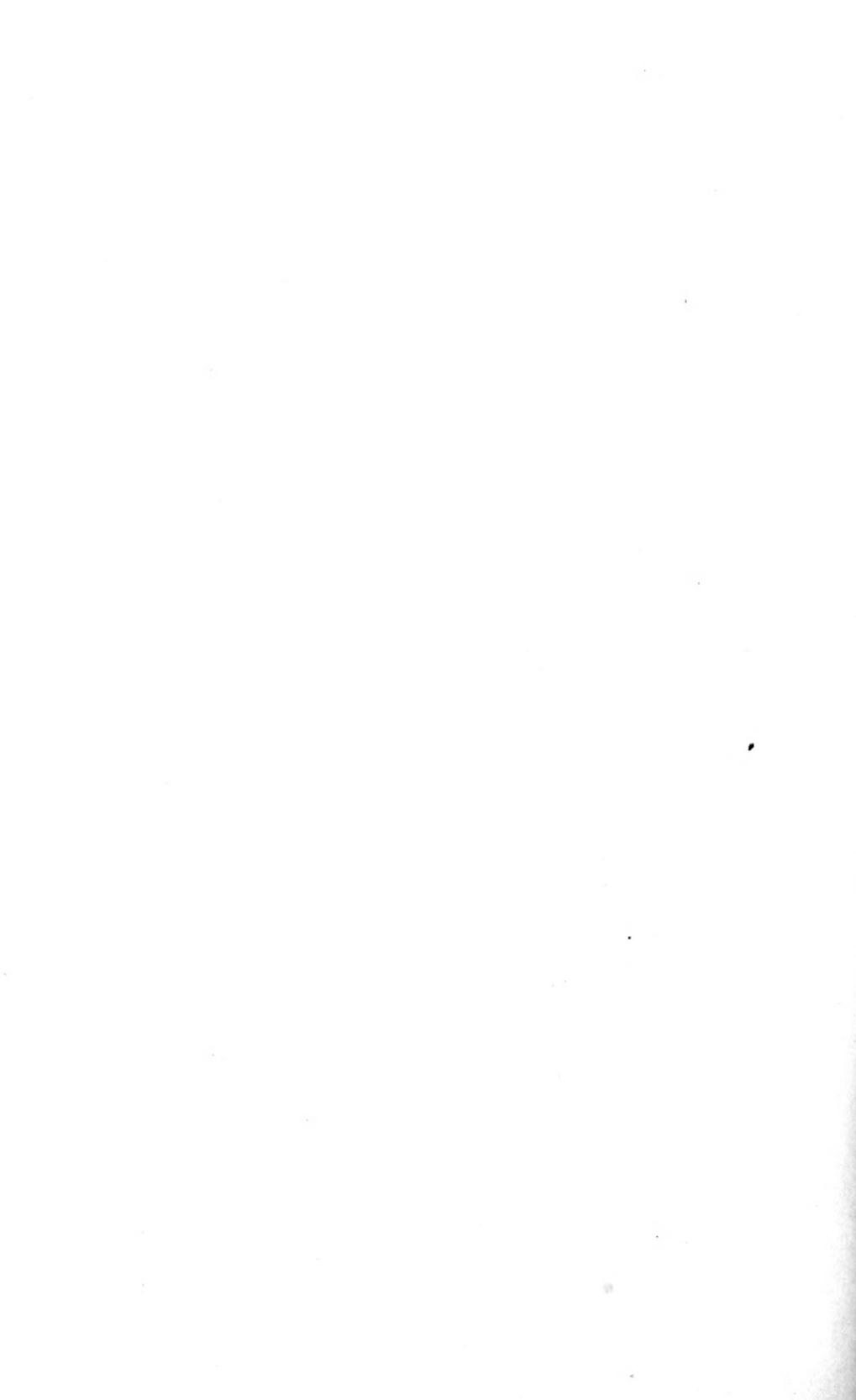
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AN OLD NEWSPAPER

Recently there came into my hands a file of The Hive, a weekly newspaper published in this city more than one hundred years ago. It consists of two volumes, the initial number being of the date of June 22, 1803, and the last number of June 12, 1805. I suppose few of our citizens know much about this publication, though some of the volumes have been carefully preserved. Messrs. Ferd A. and Henry C. Demuth have the only full file which I have seen; but, of the second volume, one copy belongs to Miss Sue Jeffries, having come to her from Miss Susan Hambright, a daughter of William Hambright; another is owned by Mrs. Emma M. Groff; and a third is in the possession of the President of this Society. The Hive was a small four-page paper, in size ten inches by eight and a-half inches, and would now be scarcely considered as a respectable pamphlet.

The original publisher was Charles McDowell, and he launched his paper with the following announcement: "The first number of The Hive is offered to the ladies and gentlemen of Lancaster and its vicinity as a specimen. The editor or some person authorized by him will call in the course of a few days on those subscribers who have not yet paid their advances. Subscriptions will be received in this borough by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Dickson, and by the editor at the Hive office, nearly opposite the sign of William Pitt, in East King street."

The sign of the William Pitt was a hotel, situated on East King street, where are now the residence of Ferd A. Demuth and the law offices of John E. Snyder and S. Z. Moore, Esqs. The old sign is in Mr. Demuth's possession, and is in a fairly good state of preservation. A photograph of it is herewith presented to the Society. The date of 1808 and the name "Henry Difffenbach" were evidently placed upon it by the subsequent proprietor. In after years, the Anti-Masonic Party had their headquarters at this hostelry, and on one occasion the complete demolition of the front of the building by their opponents, who had headquarters at what is now the Lancaster County House, bears witness to the strenuous politics of long ago. The place of publication of The Hive was called the Sign of the Bee Hive, and I have been told that it was the present Excelsior Hall property. I have, however, been unable to verify this information. It was undoubtedly somewhere in that vicinity, as it was nearly opposite the William Pitt; but I have failed to identify the location with exactness. At the top of the first issue Mr. McDowell addressed the public in insistent poetic strains:

"Be thou the first, our efforts to be-
friend.
His praise is lost, who stays till all
commend."

On November 14, 1804, the announcement was made that a partnership had been entered into with William Greear, under the firm name of McDowell & Greear. It was also stated that the Hive office had "been considerably enlarged with a neat and general assortment of printing material," and that the firm was thereby

"enabled to execute all kinds of printing in a superior style of elegance on the shortest notice and on most moderate terms." An interesting sketch of this William Greear, by Samuel Evans, Esq., will be found in Vol. 9, p. 327, of the reports of this Society. After two years' existence proposals were issued for the publication "in this borough" of "a weekly newspaper to be entitled The Lancaster True American," and the editors announced that they contemplated publishing the new journal "on paper similar in size and quality to that which is generally used for the Philadelphia daily papers, at the moderate price of two dollars per annum, payable in half yearly advances;" that it would be published independently of any interested party attachment and with special reference to the principles of truth and purity." Thus, The Hive closed its career, and The True American became its successor.

In the olden day, a weekly newspaper contained little local news, and, in fact, very little of any kind. Here and there and at rare intervals can be found items of special interest. The theory on which newspapers were edited, so far as local happenings were concerned, was that everybody knew of the home affairs, and it was, therefore, unnecessary to print their details. The Hive followed its compeers in this respect, and even what are now considered the great events of those times we find completely ignored. You can look in vain for any notice or discussion of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, or of the crowning of Napoleon as Emperor of France in 1804. Such things were either locally unheard of, or deemed of no importance to its subscribers, and the community in which it circu-

lated. There are found in its pages essays by contributors upon a variety of subjects, chiefly devoted to morals; poems by local talent, and (here and there) by some acknowledged genius, such as Burns; a few communications to the editors, and notices of marriages and deaths. Occasionally only a news item.

We find that, "on the 7th inst. (of September, 1804), as Mr. James Cochran of this county was driving his team (the waggoner being sick) on the State Road on this side of Greensburg, in attempting to mount the saddle horse, the creature started and threw him on his head in such position that the wheels passed over his thighs, one of which was broken. This occurred about nine o'clock in the morning, the bone was not set until seven in the evening, and he died about midnight, in the 37th year of his age." On September 12, under the head of "Melancholy," it is stated: "We have been informed that on Sunday last Henry McCausland was killed at the house of William Tweed, in Sadsbury township.....by a son of Philip McGuire of the same neighborhood, in a drunken frolic;" and that there had "died on Monday, the 24th ult. (September), at the house of Daniel Witmer, at the Conestoga Bridge, a stranger, who arrived there on the preceding day, extremely ill and speechless;" that "it is thought by his papers that his name was James Stewart, that he was an inhabitant of Mifflin county, and an officer in the Militia;" that he had "left in the possession of Mr. Witmer about ninety pounds in money, a gold watch, a sorrel horse, and sundry papers, which Mr. Witmer requests the friends of the deceased to apply for and receive." The remains were interred

in the burial ground of the English Presbyterian Church. John Bradburn, who maintained a circulating library, about December, 1803, gave notice that "those who return books safe have double chances for a second reading," and that "the subscriber having lent the following books to certain individuals of this Borough, which they have not returned, he hath become desirous of having them once more in his possession." Attached is a list of the books. In the subsequent year he publishes a second card earnestly requesting "those persons who have borrowed books from the subscriber to return them as soon as possible, as he intends shortly to remove from the Borough." In one issue, "One Dollar Reward" is offered because there was "lost on Sunday evening last, between Witmer's Bridge and Binkley's Mill, on the road leading to Strasburgh, a green umbrella," which whoever found was to deliver to the printers and receive the reward; and, in another, Mr. Bernard begged "leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen and the public in general that he had for sale at the house of Mr. William Ferree, Sign of General Washington, in East King street, an extensive assortment of dry goods, consisting of silk and cotton stockings, shawls, ribbon, silk gloves, silk handkerchiefs, spangled shawls, plain shawls, pin cushions, suspenders, and pearls of all colors; likewise an elegant assortment of jewelry of good gold, ornamented combs and hair-neck laces, Paris fashion." It can be surmised the fate which would befall the modern newspapers with general advertisements for two years of this scant number. It may be interesting to some to know the location of the sign of General Wash-

ington. It was a two-story stone building on the south side of East King street, immediately west of what was then the banking house of The Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, now Farmers' Trust Company. In fact, it was the property lately purchased by Albert Hupper, confectioner. The dimensions of the lot were then as they are now, thirty-two feet two and one-quarter inches on East King street, with a depth of 136 feet. In 1803 the property was owned by Stephan Martin, who by will proven May 25, 1804, devised it to his wife, Catharine Martin. It was afterwards, in 1823, sold to David Miller, known to local fame as "Devil Dave Miller," and the purchase price was \$2,550. It was recently sold to Mr. Hupper for \$51,000.

The cause of education receives attention. James Ross, "the professor of the Latin and Greek languages in Franklin College, gives, with the approbation of the principal, notice that the examination in these will begin on the 22nd of this instant (September, 1803), at nine o'clock in the morning and at three in the evening." That "the vacation commences on the 23rd and ends on the 8th of October. Exercises begin promptly on Monday, the 10th." This James Ross was the author of "Select Fables of Aesop" in Latin and English. The book was published in 1804 by Burnside & Smith, on North Queen street. A copy, and perhaps the only one in existence, is in possession of the writer. On September 28, 1803, Francis A. Latta, Charles Cummins and John Waugh certify that "By appointment of the Presbytery of New Castle, met at this place, we this day visited the school under the care of Messrs. John Riddle and James McCulloch, and consider it incumbent upon us to declare

our opinion that the specimens which the pupils gave of their proficiency are alike honorable to the teachers and to them. We cannot forbear to add our wishes that gentlemen of talents and zeal employed so usefully may receive encouragement and support proportioned to their exertions and their merit." The school room of Mr. McCulloch was on North Queen street. In it, on Saturday evenings, at six o'clock, during the winter of 1803-1804, met the Lancaster Polemic Society. They discussed various questions of State, among which was: "Have the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania a right to declare a law of the Commonwealth unconstitutional and void?" The meeting determined the question in the negative; but time and the Courts have long since reversed the finding. Another question submitted was: "Is novel reading useful or pernicious to the fair sex?" It was determined that it was pernicious. In 1804, George Correl made it known that he would "attend young ladies and gentlemen at their respective homes a few hours in the day on moderate terms for the purpose of teaching English grammar according to the system of Louth, Ash, Davis or Murray."

The senior publisher was evidently a susceptible young man. One of his first essays is a "Panegyric on the Married State," and scattered through both volumes are evidences of his inclinations. The motto appearing at the beginning of the second volume indicates his purpose to be:

"To wake the soul to tender strokes
of art;
To raise the genius and to mend the
heart."

It is to be hoped that he accomplished his object; but the pathway

would seem to have been not a bed of roses. The subscription price was two dollars per year, payable half-yearly. Subscribers were equally slow then, as now, in paying their bills; the agents were also a source of trouble; and the publisher was in distress. Notice is given that "such of our agents as have received money on account of The Hive are requested to forward it as soon as possible;" also, that "those who write to the editor by mail must pay the postage of their letters, otherwise they will not be attended to, as he is determined not to release them." In another issue, it is stated that "the young gentleman who withdrew his name from The Hive subscription list last week on the plea of its being too dear is respectfully informed that it is published on the same conditions as those mentioned in the proposals, and that we could not afford to print it on more reasonable terms without materially injuring ourselves. We wish him to observe that printers must live as well as paper-makers."

The marriage and death notices contain many familiar names. Thus, on July 31, 1803, appear notices of the deaths of Miss Maria Ross, eldest daughter of Gen. James Ross, in her twenty-first year; of William Musser, in the fortieth year of his age; and also on September 3 of Charles Frederick Heinitsch, druggist, in his sixty-sixth year. In the issue of June 28, 1804, it was mentioned that Jacob Sheaffer, merchant, who was esteemed as a good neighbor and an honest man, had died in the fifty-eighth year of his age; on September 12, that Brigadier General Benjamin Mills, "an early active, uniformed friend of the American Revolution," had died in Mount Joy township; and on Febru-

ary 5, 1805, notice was given of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Slaymaker, wife of Henry Slaymaker, in the thirty-third year of her age. About the same time is noted the death of James Ross, son of General James Ross. It is stated that he was on his passage from Washington, North Carolina, to New York, and in attempting to go ashore at the castle in company with a passenger the boat got into the breakers, and both were drowned.

On September 28, 1803, William Haverstick, Jr., was married to Miss Catharine Musser, daughter of George Musser, by Rev. Dr. Henry Muhlenberg; and on June 22, Samuel Bethel, Esq., to Miss Sally Hand, daughter of the late General Edward Hand, by Rev. Mr. Clarkson. On December 28, Mr. Chester C. Smith was married to Miss Ann Hubley, daughter of the late Bernard Hubley, and on January 11, 1804, Mr. Daniel Dinckel, of York, to Miss Rebecca Steinman, daughter of Mr. Frederick Steinman. On Thursday evening, April 11, 1804, Mr. Jacob Demuth was married to Miss Elizabeth Eberman, by the Rev. Mr. Reinicke; and on May 10, 1804, General Franklin Davenport, of Woodbury, New Jersey, to Miss Sarah Barton Zantzinger, daughter of Paul Zantzinger, Esq. Miss Zantzinger was a granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Barton, the rector of St. James' Episcopal Church before and at the time of the Revolution. Mr. Barton left Lancaster because he was unable to support the new government. He joined Howe's army as a Chaplain, and afterwards died in New York and was buried in St. George's Chapel. When he left he was possessed of considerable real estate, among which was a lot called "Barton Garden," containing in front on East Orange street 64

feet 4½ inches and in depth along Lime street 245 feet. It was afterwards known as the Botanical Garden of Christopher Marshall. Part of this lot was owned by Judge J. Hay Brown, who has just sold it. Under an Act of Assembly passed at Lancaster on April 1, 1778, P. L. 123, it was provided that any person, except those guilty of treason or misprision, who should choose to sell his real estate and retire out of the estate, and should apply to the Executive Council before the following first of June, might receive permission to make conveyance of the same. In accordance therewith Mr. Barton made application to the Executive Council, and, on May 30, 1778, under the hand of the Honorable George Bryan, Vice President, and the great seal of the State, authority was given to him to sell his real estate within ninety days to any person whatsoever. Thereupon he, on August 26, 1778, made a deed in fee simple for the above-mentioned lot to Paul Zantzinger, his son-in-law.

On September 12, 1804, Dr. James Antrim and Miss Rachel Steele, daughter of William Steele, of Drumore township, were married by Rev. Mr. Martin; and it was announced that, on November 1, 1804, Mr. Ceasar Rodney Wilson, late of Dover, Delaware, was married at Wilkes-Barre to Miss Harriet Tracey, of Norwich, Connecticut. It can be supposed that Mr. Wilson was related to Ceasar Rodney, of Delaware, the signer. On November 18 appears the notice that Mr. Conrad Doll had married Miss Molly Graff, daughter of Andrew Graff, Esq., who was then Associate Lay Judge of this county. About February, 1805, Captain Slough married Miss Polly Graeff, daughter of Jacob Graeff; Mr. John Long (John F. Long, well-known to all

of us) to Miss Polly Hager, daughter of Christopher Hager; and on March 20, 1805, Mr. Edward Mott to Miss Faithful Slaymaker, daughter of Amos Slaymaker, Esq. Capt. Slough, mentioned above, was the son of Col. Matthias Slough. Like his father, he was a leading inn-keeper in this city. He died in 1839. Appended to another notice is the impressive couplet:

"Hand in hand
To church they walked, the loveliest
pair."

This about completes the summary of our review. It has been truly said that the lapse of twenty-five years makes trivial things of the past entertaining. A new generation has appeared, to whom they are again new, and those to whom they were once familiar even recall these bygone recollections with interest. In progression does that interest increase with the passing of a century.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH

INTRODUCTION.

The following paper, written by Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History in Harvard University, author of a number of historical works, and editor of a recently completed series of historical volumes, has resulted in the publication of more criticisms and protests by various writers in Pennsylvania than any similar production of which we have any knowledge. There is no doubt Professor Hart meant to be fair to the people of whom he writes—he is himself a Pennsylvanian—but, as all his information—or misinformation—was derived at second hand, and is not the result of personal knowledge or experience except in so far as he was able to gather it during a ten-days' visit to Lancaster county, it was hardly to be expected that he would be as correct in his statements and as reliable in his deductions as could be desired. The result has been that his article, while not without a certain value, is nevertheless regarded as too unfair to be allowed to pass unquestioned. Indeed, there is so much in it that requires notice that if all the objectionable points were carefully commented upon another article of almost equal length would be required. As that is impossible, only some of the more important ones are noted.

F. R. D.

"Assimilation" is the task which now presses most weightfully upon

the American people; and the controversy over the restriction of immigration practically turns upon the question whether the newcomers are likely to become Americans, or at least the fathers and mothers of Americans. One party unkindly compares Uncle Sam to an ostrich which envelops pebbles, nails and broken glass, but does not digest them; on the other side, people point to the indisputable fact that every American is an emigrant or the descendant of an emigrant. The matter is getting serious in view of the fact that of the ninety millions of Americans about fifty millions are not descended from English ancestors; and we are all accustomed to the generalization that New York has more Germans than Breslau, more Irish than Dublin, more Italians than Milan; and that Chicago is a great roaring polyglot Vanity Fair, in which all nations may hear their own tongues and be injured by their own cookery.

A Distinct Type To-Day.

This question of the foreigner and his attitude to the native population is as old as the United States. Rogen Harlakenden among the Pilgrims was clearly of Dutch descent; French Huguenots tried to settle the Carolinas a century before the English were permanently established; and in several of the colonies, as at Palatine Bridge, New York, New-Berne, North Carolina, and Salzburg, Georgia, there were early German settlements; while into other colonies poured a stream of the tough and vigorous Scotch-Irish. It is not an accident that Antrim, Dublin and Derry can be found in New Hampshire, and Donegal in Pennsylvania; for the Scotch-Irish

and some of the purer Irish were among the early colonists. By far the largest infusion of foreigners, however, was the settlement of Germans in Pennsylvania, for it was not only numerous, but prolific, both in stout children and in religious sectaries, so that in colonial times it was in civilization and the character of the population different from other parts of the same colony. After nearly two centuries of life in America these people who have received very few accessions from Germany since the American Revolution are still separate, and show little signs of complete absorption into the remainder of the community. Here is, therefore, a test, or rather a suggestion, as to the future of other races which are forming colonies in the midst of the English-speaking population.¹

This race element is commonly called the Pennsylvania Dutch, a term taken rather ill by educated people, who much prefer to be known as "Pennsylvania Germans," but the ordinary farmer, though he perfectly knows the difference between a Holland Dutchman and a German, commonly speaks of himself and his family as "Dutch." Nobody knows how many of them there are, for they are, of course, included in the census reports as native born Americans, chil-

¹Professor Hart expresses surprise that the German immigrants and their descendants have not been absorbed by the other nationalities around them. To-day fully 75 per cent. of the people of Lancaster county are German or of German descent. Is it a wonder that 25 per cent. of English and Welsh and Irish have not absorbed them? The wonder rather is that a people so virile and "stout in children" have not absorbed the numerically inferior races around them. Nor is it correct to say the German element in the State has "received very few accessions from Germany since the American Revolution." It has received thousands.

dren of native born parents; but the counties of Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, York, Cumberland and Berks, which contain more than 700,000 people, are probably over half Pennsylvania Dutch; half a million would be a low estimate for the total number of these people within the State of Pennsylvania alone.²

Very Much Mixed Language.

But it must not be supposed that there is only one kind of Pennsylvania Dutchman; experts enumerate at least six main varieties, divided according to their church; of the first are the ordinary German Lutherans; then the United Brethren, or Moravians; then the Dunkers, a Baptist sect; and then the three closely allied sects of Old Mennonites, New Mennonites and Amish. Among themselves these various religious bodies have as many points of repulsion as of attraction; but they unite in obstinately sticking to two languages that are not English.³ The first is high German, so widely used that the annual edition of the "Neur Gemein-nueziger Pennsylvanischer Calendar," which is now in its seventy-eighth annual issue, is printed by the hundred

²First and foremost, Pennsylvanians object to Professor Hart's persistence in calling those Pennsylvanians of German descent "Pennsylvania Dutch." He explains why he does so, but the fact that they are not Dutch is admitted by himself, and yet throughout his paper he persists in this offense against taste and truth.

³Here again Prof. Hart has fallen into error. His attempt to divide the Pennsylvania Germans into "six main varieties," according to their religious beliefs, is a mistake. They differ in their forms of belief, and in that only. They are one in point of nationality, and the dialect they speak is the same. But to say, as he does, the German Lutherans are one "variety" and the German Baptists another, is wholly wrong.

thousand, and includes among the saints' days the birth feasts of Adam and Eve, David and Benjamin Franklin. The second tongue is spoken and not written; yet it is not the Americanized kind of German that one hears in "Over the Rhine" in Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania Dutch speak what is often called a "dialect," but is really a barbarous compound of German and English words in German idiom, somewhat resembling that mixture of Hebrew and German called Yiddish. Infinite are the quaint turns of this so-called language which is freely spoken and understood by several hundred thousand people, and has even been made the vehicle for verse, especially that of Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, who wrote a volume of poems called "Harbaugh's Haerfe," with an English transliteration of the opposite pages. Some phrases will illustrate this speech. "Kookamulto" is an almost unrecognizable form of "Gucka' Malaria." "Buggy-forray" is Pennsylvania Dutch for "Im Wagen fahren." A droll phrase, especially applicable to this season of the year, "Is your off off?" meaning, "Is your vacation over?"⁴ A lawyer of large experience

"Perhaps Prof. Hart deviates from the actual facts most widely in trying to tell what language or dialect the Pennsylvania Germans speak. "A barbarous compound of German and English words in German idiom" is what he terms it. If his acquaintance with the Pfalzisch and South German dialects was more intimate he would never have written those words. Here is an example from a South German poem, in which all the words are such as are daily used by the average Pennsylvania German:

Wan die Beem un' Hecke
Gansvoll Veggle hucke,
Un' die Deckel schnecke
Aus der Hausen gucke,
Dan isch Frijohr worre.

But this branch of the subject is so clear as to require no further demonstration. The authorities are overwhelming.

and knowledge, former Attorney General of the State, declares that he has heard a Dutch justice say, "Ich habe suit jebrought und execution geis sued." The same eminent lawyer deposes that within about two years he happened to go into a Court where proceedings among Dutchmen were going on before a Dutch justice, the witnesses being examined in Pennsylvania Dutch. The counsel, interrupted for a moment by a conversation in English, unconsciously resumed his questioning in English, to which the witness replied in English; presently, without anybody's noticing it, the witness fell back into Pennsylvania Dutch, and after a little the counsel also took up that tongue. Meanwhile a stenographer was busy taking down the testimony, and when asked what language he used, he answered, "Oh, I take notes in English, and nobody ever finds any fault."

An example of phonetic transliteration of the dialect is as follows: "Der klea meant mer awer, sei net recht g'sund, for er kreisht ols so greisel-heftick orrick in der nacht. De olt Lawbucksy behawpt er is mer aw gewocksa heast, un meant mer set braucha defcre," which in German would be "Der kleines meint mir aber, sei nicht recht gesund das er schreit aus so greuel heftig arg in der nacht alte Lawbucks in behauptet er ist was wir gewachsen heissen, und meint wir sollten brauchen defauer." In English, "The child seems to me not to be quite well, for he screamed so cruel hard in the night. Lawbucks' woman insists he has dropsy, and thinks that we ought to do something for it." A copy of a singular example of an inscription in Pennsyl-

vania Dutch hangs in the house of General Hensel, near Lancaster:

GOTGESEGNE DISESHAUS
UNTALES WAS DAGEGETEINUNT
AUSGOTGESEGNE ALESAMPTUNT
DARFVDAS CANZELANTGOTAL
EINDIEEHPSONNSTKEINEMMENS
CHENMEHRANNO 1759 IAHRS
PETERBRICKERELISABETH
BRICHERIN.

It takes close attention and a subdivision of the puzzle into component words to discover that this is a German inscription put up by Peter Bricker and his "Brickeress," asking "God to bless this house and all that goes therein or out and all authority and the village and the pulpit, and to God alone be the honor, else mankind no more. Anno the year 1759." One of the worst specimens of Pennsylvania Dutch on record was recorded by an ear-witness as follows: "Ich habe mein Haus geshingled und geclapboarded." Although anybody who knows some German can catch the sense of Pennsylvania Dutch, none but an adept could express his more elusive emotions in this tongue.

Not Over-Friendly to Education.

As a matter of fact, probably seven-tenths of the Pennsylvania Dutch can talk English, and many of them perfect English; still there are many thousands who are dependent upon the jargon for communication with their fellowmen. The Pennsylvania Dutchman does not favor too much education for young people because he says "it makes them lazy," if pushed a little farther, he defines his saying to mean that if young people are too much educated they are not willing to stay on the farm; and farm work is what people are made for.

It is one of the mysteries of the situation that the free schools have not long since broken up and dispelled the Pennsylvania Dutch lingo, as they have disposed of so many other foreign languages. One trouble is, that the free schools of Pennsylvania were not founded until well on in the nineteenth century, and to this day the State authorities are not rigorous in enforcing the requirements as to the length of the school term and the character of the teaching; furthermore, in many communities the children are all or nearly all Pennsylvania Dutch, and are not driven by that wholesome desire to be like their neighbors, which causes many foreign-born children to shake off their accent. Nevertheless, there are several colleges kept up by the Pennsylvania Dutch churches, and many of the sects have an educated minister.⁵

Odd Old Lancaster.

Some of the children of Pennsylvania Dutch families find their way into the great world at last, and many of them might compete in outward show

⁵This is a misstatement. There are not many Pennsylvania Germans who do not understand English. In Lancaster county nearly all of them take English newspapers, and read them too. What he means when he says "The Pennsylvania Dutchman (we are certain he did not see one during his visit to Lancaster county) does not favor too much education for young people," we do not know, but we do know that all their children go to English schools and many of them to Normal Schools, and themselves become teachers. He speaks about "Dutch" colleges. Well, we never heard of them, but we do know that Muhlenberg, Franklin and Marshall, Dickinson and Pennsylvania College are very largely patronized by Pennsylvania-German students. That does not look as if the fathers were afraid "of too much education."

with Yankees, for the Pennsylvania Dutch are a rich people. The most interesting and probably the most thriving place in the Dutch counties is Lancaster, which in the time of the Revolution was already so important that the Continental Congress sat there for a time. Its conservatism is shown by the existence on one street of five business houses, carried on under the same firm name as one hundred and forty years ago. It is almost the only town in the United States which still possesses two of the old-fashioned inns where you drive through an archway into a courtyard surrounded by galleries, such as Dickens loved to describe.

How many thousand stamping horses have kept how many thousand guests awake in the old Leopard Inn, at Lancaster! There in Lancaster and the other cities of the region the Pennsylvania Dutch for the most part have thrown over their peculiar ways and have become identified with the rest of the community—so much so as sometimes to be observers of the peculiarities of their countrymen. The typical Pennsylvania Dutchman is a farmer, possessing a smaller or a greater (usually a greater) quantity of that bountiful soil which, properly enriched, makes Lancaster county the richest agricultural county in the United States. Somewhere on this property is one of those enormous barns, with an overhang for handling the cattle; and incidentally there is a house, which, though on a much smaller scale than the barn, is usually neat and almost invariably clean.*

*A few amendments are made in the above paragraph—a few bouquets thrown to our "Pennsylvania Dutchmen," but with a qualification. The barns are set above the farmhouses. Nine times out of ten the modern

The farming would take away the breath of a Kansas or Texas brother, for beef cattle are raised in considerable numbers alongside splendid crops of grain; but in Lancaster county the product of most value is tobacco; and it is a truth vouched for by experts that from one farm of 130 acres last year was taken \$11,000 in tobacco besides \$3,000 worth of other crops. Almost every square yard of the countryside is under cultivation, till you reach the hilltops, where there is some woodland; it is like Iowa for the sweep of completely occupied farmlands. The ordinary farm team is still four horses, with a man mounted on the near wheel horse, although the old-fashioned Conestoga wagons, which in old times could be seen in trains of as many as two-hundred together, with its high body looking like the forecastle and aftercastle of a seventeenth-century ship, and its canvas top, has almost disappeared.

True Peasants.

These are the canny people from whose savings arise banks and trust companies; whose trade makes part of the wealth of the thriving cities; whose capital has constructed a network of trolleys; whose investments extend throughout the Union; yet the true Pennsylvania Dutchman is never a "country gentleman;" he likes to have money, and will spend large sums for anything upon which he sets his heart, but has a thick streak of resolute determination not to part with his money on slight occasion. It was one of the

farmhouse is a stone or brick building, of ample proportions, comfortable and inviting, and often with hot and cold water, steam heat and other modern fancies. There is none better anywhere, and very few so good.

many brilliant generalizations of the late Nathaniel Shaler that one of the main difficulties with American Government, and especially with city government, is the attempt of a foreign peasant class to adapt itself to urban life. Now the true peasant is hardly to be found anywhere in the United States, outside the rural Negroes of the South; the Southern poor white has not the peasant's thrift; the Western farmer is a yeoman and not a yokel; the New England agriculturist is a town meeting in himself. The Pennsylvania Dutch are, however, genuine peasants, much of the type of the well-to-do French peasant, accustomed to a simple and inexpensive life, unterrified by the accumulation of money, extravagantly fond of owning land, and therefore showing striking contrasts of standard and behavior. Here is one example taken from a recent personal experience. There is in Lancaster county a Pennsylvania Dutchman, a cigar manufacturer, on a small scale, who lives in a very comfortable house, recently enlarged, and is known to be "well-fixed." A party of visitors came to his place, but Heinrich was away and the honors of the place were done by Mrs. Heinrich, a stately and handsome woman, who would have been at perfect ease with the Governor of the Commonwealth had he been one of the company; and did the honors of the place as a duchess might have done. When someone noticed a handsome porcelain refrigerator standing in the living room, and asked if he might look into it, she replied with perfect serenity, "Oh, yes; but there isn't anything in it but newspapers. You see it's thisaway, Heinrich thinks we don't need ice because we got such a cool

cellar and so we don't use that refrigerator." "But where is Heinrich to-day?" Oh, you see it's thisaway, we started, yesterday, off in one of our automobiles and it broke down, and we had to come home in the trolley; and so to-day Heinrich, he took our other automobile, and he's gone to get that one fixed." Heinrich is a dabbster in automobiles, buying and selling to buy a better one; and he is perfectly willing to pay a hundred or two dollars for a refrigerator; but what is the use of laying out money on ice, when you have such a cool cellar?

Dutchmen Drive Out Irish.

It is only when on the ground that one realizes that the Pennsylvania Dutch are not the only individual and discordant factor in that State; Central Pennsylvania was settled by four different race elements—the Germans, the Scotch-Irish, the Quakers and people of English stock, including a few Yankees. The Quakers took up a belt of territory running through the Chester Valley, and among them grew up an anti-slavery and abolition strip; the Scotch-Irish took a parallel belt; and the German lay between the two; hence an antagonism which has not yet worn out, since the Quakers were anti-slavery. But their Irish and Dutch neighbors were inclined to be pro-slavery. In the riot at Christiana, a few miles from Lancaster, in 1851, when one Gorsuch was killed in the effort to recapture his runaway slaves, the whole eastern end of the State was in an uproar, and a Governor was defeated on the issue of siding with the pro-slavery faction. The Scotch-Irish as farmers have steadily lost ground to the Dutchmen, who stand ready to buy up farms as they become

vacant; and there is a good story of a lonely Scotch-Irishman, the only one left in a township, who finds all his neighbors voting against him on the question of changing a road, and when the vote is taken, says, "I don't mind the d——d Dutchman, but they come here and spoil our society." Simon Cameron was of the Scotch-Irish, or rather of the pure Scotch, blood, but married into the Pennsylvania Dutch. Of course, the reason for the fading away of the Scotch-Irish farmers is that they are gone to the cities to make iron, to make money, and to make material for the suits of the Attorney General of the United States. Undoubtedly, however, one of the reasons for the permanence of the Pennsylvania Dutch is the lack of harmony and neighborly feeling with their nearest neighbors. You know a Scotch-Irish farm when you see it, because it has not a red barn and is not so neatly kept up.

Vexed Theologically and Politically.

A stronger reason for the segregation of these people is their fondness for abstruse theological hairsplitting, such as might better benefit their Calvinistic neighbors. The German immigrants as early as 1708 began to include Baptists—of whom the strongest sects nowadays are the Dunkers, and ascetics like the communities at Ephrata, Lititz and Bethlehem.

The Ephrata community, which was practically a monastery and nunnery, founded by Conrad Beissel in 1728, is not yet quite extinct; and the *Chronicon Ephratense*, in Dr. Hark's genial translation, is one of the quaintest services of American church history. In his early life in Germany Beissel was almost prevented from entering

on his work by consumption, till a counsellor said to him, "My friend, you meditate too much on the world's dark side," and after he had given him some instructions as to his condition he prescribed the use of sheep's ribs, "by which means, through God's grace, he became well again." In Lancaster county, the Mennonites and the Amish (pronounced Awmish), are the most numerous and decidedly the most picturesqe, since they still maintain a costume, special obser-vances and a separate life. The old Mennonites and the new Mennonites appear to be visibly distinguished in that the white caps of the old Men-nonite women are allowed to flow loosely, while among the new Men-nonites, as a stricter and severer church, the cap strings are tied firmly under the chin. The woman wear blue or red tight-fitting dresses with a pointed cape of gray and commonly a sunbonnet over the cap; the Men-nonite men are not very different from their neighbors. New Mennonites literally put their fingers in their ears if exposed to religious exhorta-tion of any but their own people, even at a funeral. The Amish, however, are strongly marked, because the men give to their head a "Dutch cap" which makes them resemble the Holland youth whose portraits adorn the advertisements of cereals, yet their beards grow (hence they were for-merly called "beardy men"), and fas-ten their gray home-made garments with hooks and eyes. Neither Men-nonites nor Amish will take an oath, nor go to war; hence, when other Pennsylvania Dutchmen during the Revolution entered the Patriot army the Mennonites were considered

Tories.⁷ Accepting this conservative position in politics, they became Federalists, and their region approved the Federal Constitution of 1787; the other Germans, in their role of patriots, became Jeffersonian Democrats, and to this day Berks county, in which they abound, is an unalterable Democratic stronghold, in which for thirty years after his death they were still reputed to be voting at every election for Andrew Jackson for President; while the neighboring Lancaster county, in which Mennonites are abundant, is overwhelmingly Republican. The Amish, better than any of the other sects, stand by their ancient customs; women commonly do not sit at the table with the men, who take each his own portion from a common dish; and the women come afterward. The Amish almost invariably worship in private houses; there are only two church buildings of that sect in Lancaster county; their religious services last three or four hours, including sermons by lay preachers. Their weddings last all day, and if there be an unmarried brother or sister older than the bride the guests go through the ceremony of setting the person thus passed by

"It is true that the Mennonites refused to take up arms in the War of the Revolution, on principle, but it is incorrect to call them Tories. They were called "Non-Associators," but they paid their war taxes like the rest, and there is only one instance in which trouble arose during that war in Lancaster county. As a fact, the German element in Pennsylvania was as loyal to the Patriot cause as any other nationality. The muster rolls of the nine regiments raised in Lancaster county during the Revolution show a very large proportion of German names. When, on May 25, 1776, Congress ordered the enlistment of an exclusively German regiment in Pennsylvania and Maryland, Pennsylvania's quota was filled by July 17, and an extra company thrown in, by way of good measure, we suppose.

"on the bake oven." As you go through the country the Amish houses may be recognized by their extraordinary colors; a stone house stuccoed and painted orange; a wooden house raspberry color with blue blinds; or a fine shade of mauve. The Amish are fond of good horses and if your automobile passes a couple of Amish girls in their scant red dresses, black aprons and white caps, they will adjure you: "Don't let her run off now yet," but in the same breath will call you to notice that they are driving a borrowed horse; the implication being that they have better horses at home. The Amish stand by each other in times of difficulty and are a straightforward and honest folk, though a bit too much like the good people of Thrums when it comes to doctrine. There is a branch of the Amish popularly known as the "whipsocket Amish," founded by a brother who rebelled at the discipline of the regular Amish because he would have a whipsocket, instead of carrying his whip in his hand as was the custom. Nevertheless the Amish are quick to take up new agricultural and household implements, and are highly esteemed amid the fraternity of patent wash-boilers, hayforks and stump pullers.

English Names There Too.

Intermixed with the Dutch and the Irish and the Quakers in Lancaster county are most interesting memorials of another Church and influence.' As the Boston politician, Ireland born, remarked when he noticed the names of the candidates for school committee: "How these Americans are pushing in!" Some of the oldest Episcopal Churches in the Middle States are to be found in Lancaster county, espe-

cially Leacock Church; Donegal Church, which lies close by the Cameron estate; and St. John's churchyard, in which is the renowned tombstone of "Adelaide with the broken lily," emblem of a life ruined by a worthless husband.⁸ The old King's Highway, the first road toward the Far West, can still be traversed from Philadelphia to Lancaster; and along it are strung many old taverns such as the Bird-in-Hand, with a large space in front where the wagons were drawn up at night. There is a hospitable house at Kinzer, near Lancaster, where on the piazza hang two of the fine old signboards, one of them "The Three Crowns" shot through with the bullets of Republican enthusiasts; and insufficiently painted over as "The Waterloo."

Really to enjoy this region one needs a host who shall be brimful of the lore of the country; and a company of eminent spirits who will give a day's holiday to motoring over the undeniably bad roads, among the rich farms and through the picturesque hills, stopping at Lititz for the children to be treated to ice cream sandwiches by a Pennsylvanian whom the children, unabashed by "excellencies," straightway "know by his picture" and so to the mansion of a former Pennsylvania Senator who loves the soil of Lancaster county best of all the surface of the earth. Socially, politically, financially, industrially, the Pennsylvania Dutch do not furnish their own leaders,⁹ yet,

⁸Our author gets his denominations mixed up in this paragraph. The Donegal and the Leacock churches are not Episcopal, but Presbyterian. The Scotch-Irish, who were a very prominent portion of the early settlers, were almost to a man Presbyterians.

⁹Nowhere in his very readable article does Prof. Hart stray more widely

whatever their religious and social narrowness, they have set to the whole nation an example of industry, thrift and respect for the rights of others.

Professor Hart is the professor of history in Harvard University. He is also the editor of *The American Nation*, a work of some thirty volumes, the last work on American History and the most authoritative and luminous exposition of our national characteristics, life and experience. He was a classmate of President Roosevelt

from the actual facts than here. It is true that for fifty years after the settlement of the province, the Germans were not prominent in the affairs of Pennsylvania. There were very good reasons for it. In the first place, the Government was in English hands. The language was English. The business of the Courts and the Provincial Assembly was all English. They were handicapped by their language. But another factor was equally potent in keeping them out of politics and office. They were aliens, without the rights of citizenship. They dwelt in the Province, but it was by sufferance, and they were therefore excluded from taking a part in public affairs. As early as 1721 they asked for naturalization, but it was denied them. In 1724 permission was given to bring such a bill before the General Assembly. But it required that they should declare under oath, before a magistrate, the extent of their wealth and the nature of their religion. Governor Keith rejected it because its requirements were unjust, contrary to the rights guaranteed Englishmen under the English constitution, and he would not sign it. In 1729 it came up again, and a naturalization bill was passed on October 14, which received the assent of Governor Gordon in 1729-30. At once 105 were naturalized, and among them were eight of the signers to the petition for the erection of Lancaster county. To say that the Germans have not been leaders, we refer to the list of our Governors since the formation of our State government. Governors Snyder, Hiester, Shulze, Wolf, Ritner, Bigler, Shunk, Hartranft, Beaver, Stone and Pennypacker show that the Germans have given the Commonwealth twelve Governors since 1789. If space allowed an equal record could be shown for them socially, in finance and as captains of industry.

and of Rev. Frederic Gardiner, Master of Yeates School. He made an address when the new home of the last-named institution, "The Elms," was dedicated, and on that visit he obtained some insight into Lancaster county and its composite citizenship.

Subsequently he visited W. U. Hensel, at "Bleak House;" with him, Justice J. Hay Brown, Governor Stuart, Attorney General Todd, Judge Landis and others, he made an automobile trip of the county—taking in the Leacocks and Earls, Akron, Rothsville, Lititz, Manheim, Mt. Joy and Marietta, and winding up at the "Farmers' Club" dinner, of ex-Senator J. Don. Cameron, at Donegal Farms.

He was much impressed with Lancaster county and its people, and has contributed his impressions to the Boston Transcript, the foremost newspaper of New England. They are republished as they were originally printed; and, though in some minor details they might be open to revision or criticism, they are eminently worthy of permanent local record as the observations of a learned critical visitor, and as another intimation to our citizens of the ungleaned rich fields of local history which lie all about us.

On another day he went into "the valley," between Christiana and Quarryville, accompanied by the President and Secretary of the Lancaster County Historical Society, visited the old "Riot House," and the line of the famous "Underground Railroad" of slavery days, and heard the thrilling local stories of that eventful period.

Minutes of the February Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 7, 1908.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting this evening in the parlor of the A. Herr Smith Library Building, President Steinman in the chair.

After the call to order, Secretary Hostetter called the roll of officers and noted the absentees. As a copy of the minutes of the last meeting had been placed in the hands of all the members present, a motion to dispense with their reading by the Secretary was carried.

The Librarian read a list of the donations received during the month, which was as follows: From Miss Mary A. Russell, "Junius' Letters," "Travels in the Canadas," "Young's Night Thoughts," "Roubilia," an old-time novel, and a copy of Aesop's Fables, in Latin and English; thirteen volumes of a statistical character from the Pennsylvania State Library; Proceedings of the Jewish Historical Society for 1907; Pennsylvania-German Magazine; Catholic Historical Researches, Grand Rapids Public Library Bulletin, New York Public Library Bulletin and Enoch Pratt Public Library Bulletin for January, 1908; two newspapers from Rev. Dr. S. F. Hotchkin, containing historical sketches by himself.

The usual vote of thanks of the Society was extended to all the donors.

The following persons were then elected to membership: Dr. John F. Mentzer, Ephrata; Harry E. Carson and I. C. Arnold, Lancaster.

The applications of Miss Mary Dougherty, of Lancaster; Webster L. Hershey, of Landisville, and L. E. Bair and John L. Summy, of Lancaster, were received, and, under the rules, lie over until the March meeting.

The reading of papers being in order, S. M. Sener, Esq., read one prepared by Judge Charles I. Landis, the subject being "An Old Newspaper," the said newspaper being one called "The Hive," published in Lancaster city. This publication was begun in 1802 and discontinued in 1804. Copious extracts were made from its columns, bearing on all manner of subjects, showing the character of local journalism at that early day. Local news hardly received any attention, although marriages and deaths of prominent persons were generally given. The only full file of this newspaper known belongs to Messrs. Ferd. A. and Henry C. Demuth, but several other partial sets were enumerated as being owned by residents of this city. The reading of the paper called out considerable discussion relative to the men, buildings and other items mentioned in the paper. A vote of thanks was extended to Judge Landis, and it was ordered to be published in the Society's proceedings.

The query having been propounded as to the name of "Fiddler's Green," as applied in olden times to what is now the town of Neffsville, the statement was made that one Jacob Fiddler built the first house erected there, and the place took its name from him. The bricks of which the house was built were said to have been brought from Europe. Several other houses were named as still standing in this city that were also constructed of imported bricks. These

bricks were brought over in ships as ballast, and the freight was, consequently, low.

The attendance, as usual, was good showing that public interest in the Society and its work is on the increase.

A meeting of the Executive Committee having been called by the Chairman immediately after adjournment, a considerable amount of business was transacted. It was decided to relieve the Secretary of some of the onerous work that now devolves upon him by the appointment of a sub-committee of three, to whom all papers intended to be read before the Society shall be submitted for examination and approved prior to their presentation to the Society. The committee named by the Chairman for this purpose was H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., S. M. Sener, Esq., and D. B. Landis.

